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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/774,119	01/31/2001	Brad W. Blumberg	SMTR001/02US	1143

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EXAMINER

PEREZ, JULIO R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2681

15

DATE MAILED: 07/27/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/774,119

Applicant(s)

BLUMBERG ET AL.

Examiner

Julio R Perez

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 5/9/04.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 14.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimoto et al. (6115611) in view of Glorikian (6343317).

Regarding claim 1, Kimoto et al. disclose a method of retrieving location-centric information, comprising: providing information related to a geographic position of a wireless device to an information system (col. 3, lines 15-20, transmitting the position of the mobile terminal to the information center); and receiving location-centric attribute information from said information system related to a landmark proximate to said geographic position (col. 3, lines 22-25; col. 49, lines 25-33, proposed landmarks, buildings, corresponding to the position information).

Kimoto et al. do not explicitly disclose the location-centric attribute information being related to at least one of either an interior physical feature and an exterior physical feature of said landmark.

However, the preceding limitation is well known in the art of telecommunications.

Glorikian teaches a geographically associated data client-traveler system that depicts the characteristics of structure from the outside and the inside (col. 5, lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the system as taught by Kimoto et al. with characteristic or feature capabilities because it would provide the system with an efficient manner of visualizing the different elements of the visited site.

Regarding claim 2, Kimoto et al. disclose the method, wherein said receiving location-centric attribute information further includes receiving information related to a service feature related to said landmark (col. 3, lines 28-32; col. 49, lines 25-33, a service relating to a position information).

Regarding claim 3, Glorikian teaches the method, wherein said receiving location-centric attribute information includes receiving indicia of the interior physical feature and the external physical feature related to said landmark (col. 5, lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105).

Regarding claim 4, Glorikian teaches the method, further comprising: receiving from a user a selection of one the interior physical feature and the external physical feature; and receiving location-centric detailed feature information related to said selected physical feature (the user has the option to select a service provided, col. 5, lines 7-11 and lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105).

Regarding claim 5, Glorikian teaches the method, wherein said receiving location-centric detailed feature information includes receiving product information related to said selected feature (the user has the option to select a service provided and, in turn, receives its service required, col. 5, lines 7-11).

Regarding claim 6, Glorikian teaches the method, wherein said receiving location-centric detailed feature information includes receiving service provider information related to said selected feature (the user has the option to select a service provided and , in turn, receives its service required, col. 5, lines 7-11).

Regarding claim 7, Kimoto et al. disclose method of providing location-centric information from an information system, the method comprising: receiving a query from a wireless device (col. 3, lines 15-20, transmitting the position of the mobile terminal to the information center); receiving information related to a geographic position of the wireless device (col. 3, lines 15-20, transmitting the position of the mobile terminal to the information center); and transmitting location-centric attribute information related to a landmark proximate to said geographic position (col. 3, lines 22-25; col. 49, lines 25-33, proposed landmarks, buildings, corresponding to the position information).

Kimoto et al. do not explicitly disclose the location-centric attribute information being related to at least one of either an interior physical feature and an exterior physical feature of said landmark.

However, the preceding limitation is well known in the art of telecommunications.

Glorikian teaches a geographically associated data client-traveler system that depicts the characteristics of structure from the outside and the inside (col. 5, lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the system as taught by Kimoto et al. with characteristic or feature capabilities because it would provide the system with an efficient manner of visualizing the different elements of visited site.

Regarding claim 8, Kimoto et al. disclose the method, wherein said transmitting location-centric attribute information further includes transmitting information related to a service feature related to said landmark (col. 3, lines 28-32; col. 49, lines 25-33, a service relating to a position information).

Regarding claim 9, Glorikian teaches the method, wherein said transmitting location-centric attribute information includes transmitting indicia of the interior physical feature and the exterior physical feature (col. 5, lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105).

Regarding claim 10, Glorikian teaches the method, further comprising: receiving a selection of one of the interior physical feature and the external physical feature; and transmitting location-centric detailed feature information related to said selected feature (the user has the option to select a service provided, col. 5, lines 7-11 and lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105).

Regarding claim 11, Glorikian teaches the method, wherein said transmitting location-centric detailed feature information includes transmitting product information

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related to said selected feature (the user has the option to select a service provided and, in turn, receives its service required, col. 5, lines 7-11).

Regarding claim 12, Glorikian teaches the method, wherein said transmitting location-centric detailed feature information includes transmitting service provider information related to said selected feature (the user has the option to select a service provided and , in turn, receives its service required, col. 5, lines 7-11).

Regarding claim 13, Kimoto et al. disclose wireless device, comprising: a transmitter operable with a position determining system capable of providing information related to a geographic position of the wireless device to an information system (col. 36, lines 54-61; Fig. 1, ref. 1; Fig. 2, ref. 1B; Fig. 7, ref. 41); and a receiver configured to receive from said information system at least one location identifier based on said geographic position, said at least one location identifier being representative of a landmark proximate to said geographic position, and to receive location-centric attribute information related to said at least one location identifier (col. 3, lines 22-25; Col. 7, lines 52-56; col. 49, lines 25-33, proposed landmarks, buildings, corresponding to the position information).

Kimoto et al. do not explicitly disclose the location-centric attribute information being related to at least one of either an interior physical feature and an exterior physical feature of said landmark.

However, the preceding limitation is well known in the art of telecommunications.

Glorikian teaches a geographically associated data client-traveler system that depicts the characteristics of structure from the outside and the inside (col. 5, lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the system as taught by Kimoto et al. with characteristic or feature capabilities because it would provide the system with an efficient manner of visualizing the different elements of visited site.

Regarding claim 14, Kimoto et al. disclose the wireless device, further comprising: a display configured to display said received at least one location identifier and said received location-centric attribute information; and an input device (Figs. 13, 24, 24; 37, ref. 443 and 59, ref. 63; Fig. 37, ref. 441; Fig. 43, ref. 47c; Fig. 59, ref. 69).

Regarding claim 15, Kimoto et al. disclose computer executable software code stored on a computer readable medium of a wireless device, the code for: providing geographic position information of a wireless device to an information system (Fig. 54, refs. 1L, 11L, ref. 1K); receiving location-centric attribute information from said information system, said location-centric attribute information related to a landmark proximate to said geographic position (col. 3, lines 22-25; col. 49, lines 25-33; col. 12, lines 21-46, proposed landmarks, buildings, corresponding to the position information).

Kimoto et al. do not explicitly disclose the location-centric attribute information being related to at least one of either an interior physical feature and an exterior physical feature of said landmark.

However, the preceding limitation is well known in the art of telecommunications.

Glorikian teaches a geographically associated data client-traveler system that depicts the characteristics of structure from the outside and the inside (col. 5, lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the system as taught by Kimoto et al. with characteristic or feature capabilities because it would provide the system with an efficient manner of visualizing the different elements of visited site.

Regarding claim 16, Glorikian teaches the computer executable software code, said code further comprising code for: prompting a user to select a location identifier from a plurality of location identifiers; receiving location-centric attribute information related to said selected location identifier; and displaying said received location-centric attribute information (col. 5, lines 7-11 and lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105, the user has the option to select a service provided).

Regarding claim 17, Kimoto et al. disclose a system, comprising: an information database having location-centric attribute information (Fig. 5, ref. 2D, information center, information located in the accumulating unit); a wireless device operable to provide geographic position information to said information database and to receive from said information database at least one location identifier based on said geographic position (col. 3, lines 17-25; col. 7, lines 52-56; Fig. 5, ref. 1H), said location identifier being representative of a landmark proximate to said geographic position (col. 3, lines 17-25; col. 7, lines 52-56; Fig. 5, ref. 1H).

Kimoto et al. do not explicitly disclose the location-centric attribute information being related to at least one of either an interior physical feature and an exterior physical feature of said landmark.

However, the preceding limitation is well known in the art of telecommunications.

Glorikian teaches a geographically associated data client-traveler system that depicts the characteristics of structure from the outside and the inside (col. 5, lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the system as taught by Kimoto et al. with characteristic or feature capabilities because it would provide the system with an efficient manner of visualizing the different elements of visited site.

Regarding claim 18, Kimoto et al. disclose the system, wherein said wireless device is operable to receive the location-centric attribute information related to said at least one location identifier (Col. 7, lines 52-56, addresses of places visited).

Regarding claim 19, Kimoto et al. disclose a method of retrieving provider information, comprising: providing information related to a geographic position of a wireless device to an information system (col. 3, lines 15-20, transmitting the position of the mobile terminal to the information center); receiving location-centric attribute information from said information system (col. 3, lines 22-25; col. 49, lines 25-33, proposed landmarks, buildings, corresponding to the position information), receiving an attribute request, the attribute request indicating at least a portion of the location-centric attribute information (col. 11, lines 10-18); and displaying detailed provider information

uniquely associated with the at least a portion of the location-centric attribute information indicated by the attribute request (col. 35, lines 51-60, see also Fig. 15).

Kimoto et al. do not explicitly disclose the location-centric attribute information being related to a residential dwelling proximate to said geographic position.

However, the preceding limitation is well known in the art of telecommunications.

Glorikian teaches a geographically associated data client-traveler system that depicts the characteristics of a house from the outside and the inside (col. 5, lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105, the system portraits information about the John Boys' house, where people resided).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the system as taught by Kimoto et al. with characteristic or feature capabilities because it would provide the system with an efficient manner of visualizing and describing the different elements of the visited site.

Regarding claim 20, Kimoto et al. disclose the method, further comprising: receiving at least one location identifier from said information system based on said geographic position, said location identifier being representative of said dwelling proximate to said geographic position (Figs. 13, 24, 24; 37, ref. 443 and 59, ref. 63; Fig. 37, ref. 441; Fig. 43, ref. 47c; Fig. 59, ref. 69, the system provide the address of the visited site).

Regarding claim 21, Glorikian teaches the method, wherein said landmark is a residential dwelling (col. 5, lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103,

105, the system portraits information about the John Boys' house, where people resided).

Regarding claim 22, Glorikian teaches the method, wherein the interior physical feature is one of alighting fixtures, plumbing fixtures, flooring, wallpaper, window treatments, molding, and appliance (col. 5, lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105, the system portraits artifacts pertaining to the buildings).

Regarding claim 23, Glorikian teaches the method, wherein the exterior physical feature is one of a roof type, windows, siding and shingles (col. 5, lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105, the system portraits artifacts pertaining to the buildings).

Regarding claim 24, Glorikian teaches the method, wherein the service feature is one of landscaping, gardening, sprinkler system service, and pool care (col. 5, lines 43-56; col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 3; Fig. 4, refs. 85,87, 103, 105, the system portraits artifacts pertaining to the buildings).

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

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mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Julio R Perez whose telephone number is (703) 305-8637. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 - 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Hudspeth can be reached on 703-308-4825. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


JP

7/25/04



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